CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Monday Morning..... Jan. 18, 1858.

Gen. Lane was still employed with his Dimies in driving citizens from the territory. *St. Louis Republican*, 16th.

The Chicago *Times*, which is as good Democratic authority as the *Republican*, calls these "citizens" whom Lane is driving out, "Outlaws." It is to be hoped, that Gen. Lane will continue his good work until the territory is entirely freed from these cut-throats and vagabonds. Keep 'em moving.

The *Press* of Saturday states that a member of the Board of Trade offered an editor of the TRIBUNE $50, if he would point out an error in the "Annual Review." We pronounce the statement a falsehood, and ask the *Press* to name the member of the Board who made such an offer, and the editor of the TRIBUNE to whom it was made. It is only a day or two ago that the President of the Board of Trade pointed out quite a number of misstatements and exaggerations in that Review to one of the editors of the *Press*—a thing not hard to do.

Missouri State Bonds.

The New York papers of Friday last quote Missouri State bonds at 84½, with a prospect of a still further advance. Large quantities are changing hands at the advanced figures. They are now eagerly sought after by capitalists and bankers, $100,000 worth having changed hands on Thursday, and $200,000 worth on the day before.

We are prepared to witness a considerable further advance before spring. The prompt action of the Legislature in providing for the payment of interest, coupled with the impression that Missouri will soon be a free State, have improved her credit very materially with capitalists.

Currency and Exchange.

The price of New York exchange has come down to 2½ per cent. premium. If there is any reason why it should not come down to 1½ or 1, we do not know what it is. Probably it will not remain at the present figure during the whole of this week. The currency question, however, is a more serious matter, and demands some decided action among the merchants of our city. Wholesale houses in this city, which last fall received $5,000 per day in remittances from the country, are not now receiving $500. The country dealers say they have no currency which will buy drafts on Chicago or New York. How far the excessive premium of eastern exchange operates to keep the secured currency of Illinois and Wisconsin out of circulation, we are not prepared to say. We believe, however, that if exchange on New York was brought down to 1 or 2 per cent. in this city, the country banks would immediately expand, and a sound convertible currency would flow immediately to Chicago to liquidate the last year's debts, and the business of the whole country would revive accordingly.

We recommend a meeting of our merchants at an early day to take this subject into earnest consideration. We are not willing to believe that the bankers of Chicago desire to continue the wretched state of things at present existing a moment longer than necessary. Let there be a committee of leading wholesale merchants appointed to confer with an equal number of bankers, and we promise the result will be a whining of the unpleasant feeling which now prevails, if not an intelligent remedy of the evil.

Result of Milwaukee Policy.

It is said that the City Tax in Milwaukee, for the current year, amounts to six per cent. on the Assessor's valuation of the entire real and personal estate within her corporate limits! This is the result of a bad policy, which Milwaukee, in struggling to maintain a rivalship with Chicago, has steadily pursued—the policy of subscribing heavily to the capital stock of each railroad that promised to make that place one of its termini. This burden is, we learn, the occasion of great feeling among those called upon to bear it, and that there is loud talk of resistance being made to the collection of the levy. We hope that nothing of the sort will be done. Repudiation of the honest debt of the city would be more criminal than its contraction. But let not the example of Milwaukee be lost upon other new and ambitious towns in the West.

Leavenworth Co., Kansas.

There was a desperate struggle in Leavenworth county between the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties on the 4th inst. Conceding to the Border Ruffians all the votes they claim, more than half of which are fraudulent, the result was as follows on the State ticket:

Leavenworth City, Free State Majority	325
" President " "	71
Delaware " "	11
Total	1,350
Dickson, Pro-Slavery Majority	864
Voters present	2,207
Total "	2,214

This secures the Free State party 3 Senators and 8 Representatives; or, in other words, keeps that county from falling into the hands of the Ruffians.

The election precinct of Kickapoo includes the town of that name, with a population of about 250 inhabitants, and a narrow strip of country running back five or six miles from the river. It is estimated to contain from 250 to 300 legal voters, nearly all of whom are utter pro-slavery men, and advocates of the Calhoun Constitution.

At the election last October, 558 majority was cast for the Democratic ticket. Afterwards it was proven that nearly 400 illegal votes had been cast by soldiers and Missourians. At the election on the 4th inst. 500 fictitious names were entered on the poll books—after the fashion of Oxford—and between two and three hundred more were cast by Missourians and boys.

The Free State men have arrested the judges of the election, and are ripping the swindle to the bottom.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANSAS.

The Election—General Calhoun on his way to Washington.

Two Pro-slavery gentlemen, of Kansas City, Mo., who reached this city last night, having left home on Monday, the 11th, inform us that at the time of their departure, although the returns are scattering and incomplete, it was the impression that the Territory had gone for the Lecompton State ticket. This is very contradictory of the previous reports concerning the election, and is undoubtedly a mistake. Our informants state that that on Sunday, the 10th, General Calhoun procured at Fort Leavenworth an escort of United States troops from General Harney, consisting of fifty dragoons, and proceeded to Lecompton, where he arranged his private affairs preparatory to his final departure from Kansas. He returned the same day to the Fort. He is not, probably, in the Territory at this date, and is on his way to Washington City, where, in all probability, unlike his predecessors entrusted with authority in Kansas, he will receive the most unqualified approbation of President Buchanan. His most infamous conduct in the Territory satisfies him of it.

Calhoun will probably pass through this city during the last part of the coming week.

Other gentlemen who came down on the cars report that the Territory has gone overwhelmingly against the Lecompton Constitution, and that the Legislature is largely Free State, while the Pro-slavery State officers are all elected.—*St. Louis Dem.*, 16th.

Kansas Election.

We have no figures by which we can get at the result of the late election in Kansas. There seems to be no doubt that the vote authorized by the Legislature upon the Lecompton Constitution, was heavy and decisive. The iniquity was rejected by an overwhelming majority.—But the result on the State ticket is not so clear. A division of sentiment among the free State men, as to the propriety of voting, has probably elected the ruffian nominees, but that is not certain. Reports are conflicting, and we know not what to believe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 11th, 1858.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

The Department of the Interior received despatches last night, dated at Boonville, Mo., yesterday, stating that the Democrats, (Border Ruffians) had elected the State officers and Legislature of Kansas. A Government agent had expressed the news down to Boonville for the purpose of sending it on to Washington.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1858.

A despatch dated Jan. 10, from Mr. Martin, the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas, received by Secretary Thompson this evening, says that the pro-slavery party has carried the State officers, that the Legislature is in doubt, and that the vote on the Constitution is closer than was heretofore supposed probable. This account varies from that given by the telegraph yesterday, materially.

Lord Napier proposes enlarging his establishment in order to be able to effectively celebrate the marriage of the Princess Royal, of England, to Prince Frederick William, son of the Prince of Prussia, the present regent and heir apparent. The event occurs on the 18th, I believe.

The Committee of the House on Territories will come to a definite decision respecting the Minnesota Constitution on Saturday. Several objections, intended to embarrass and delay the admission of the waiting State, are urged, but cannot keep her out of the Union long.

The said Committee is engaged in hearing testimony in the case of the Delegate from Utah. No decision has yet been arrived at, but Mr. Bernhisel will probably be sustained.

The speech of Mr. Blair, of Missouri, showing the injurious effects of Slavery upon men without property, and recommending the colonization of Central America by free blacks, made a sensation in the House, and stirred up the feeling of the chivalry not a little.

The demonstration of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in favor of General Walker as the legitimate President of Nicaragua, and his eager defense of the expedition, depreciated his previous reputation.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the late Clerk have had but one meeting, owing to the absence of a member.—No progress has yet been made.

Mr. Phelps's motion for a Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad will probably be adopted to-morrow.

The Administration adheres to the Lecompton swindle strenuously, despite legislative instructions, and is hopeful of success.

Southerners insist that the double-headed Convention of Minnesota was as irregular as that of Kansas.

The Senate Territorial Committee on the question of admitting Minnesota stands probably three for and three against. Mr. Jones is doubtful. Many Republicans are incensed that only the Constitution signed by Democrats was sent on, contrary to the agreement at the Conference.

Plaindealer Gray is to be removed from the Cleveland Post Office, unless he resigns, for refusing to denounce Douglas. The House unanimously postponed closing the debate on Central America one hour, in order to let Mr. Blair speak—a rare compliment. His speech was bold and outspoken.

[From the New York Times.

It is found that the Minnesota Constitution sent to Congress is not the one signed by the entire Convention, and ratified by the people, but the one adopted in the minority Democratic segment of the Convention, while it was divided, and before the two segments united. It is signed by only the Democrats of the body, who numbered less than a majority of the delegates elected. There is little substantial difference in the two instruments.

This palpable and astounding fraud evidently has two objects—first, to ignore altogether the Republican majority of the Convention, and second, to involve the Minnesota case in irregularity, so as to furnish an excuse to hold it back until its admission can be made the price of the admission of Kansas.

The indications are that the Republicans will insist upon the production of the true document ere they will vote for the admission of Minnesota.

[From Another Correspon dent.]

The delay by the Committee on Territories in reporting the Minnesota Constitution, confirms my suggestion, made some weeks ago, to the effect that there was danger that the Kansas fight in Congress would be reduced to a fight against the admission of Minnesota. Let the public mark well the course of this Committee, and fix the responsibility of delay where it belongs. The pretext for the delay is some pretended irregularity, growing out of the fact that originally there were two Constitutional Conventions in Minnesota, the main body having split in the organization; but the real reason—one that is boldly avowed by some of the Committee—is the determination to use Minnesota as another lever by which to force Kansas into the Union with her repudiated Constitution. The Committee is composed of seven Senators, four of whom, Douglas, Jones, (of Iowa,) Collamer, and Wade, are from the North. Douglas, Collamer, and Wade, will unquestionably vote in Committee on Saturday next, in favor of reporting the Minnesota Constitution to the Senate, with a recommendation for her immediate admission. —S.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on the 13th, says:

The spokesman of the administration announced this morning that the Lecompton scheme was to be put through Congress in order disregard of the election in Kansas, if all the power of government could accomplish that result.

Mr. Fitch's attempt to explain the Indiana resolutions only complicates internal divisions, and makes the issue between the dissentients more inevitable.

Mr. Toombs was greatly excercised by his collision with Douglas, and the Senate was humiliated by the exhibition, which was entirely below its dignity.

Mr. Hale's pungent review of the whole proceeding, showing that the resolutions originated with the New Hamp hire Democracy, gave a ludicrous picture of the shifts to which political parties are sometimes driven.

[The telegraph has not reported to us anything of a collision between Douglas and Toombs; neither have we anything of an attempted explanation by Fitch.]

The New Illinois Central Railroad Loan.

The new negotiation of the Illinois Central Company now in progress is for $3,200,000, based on 20,000 optional rights to subscribers for the stock on the payment of $40 the share. For every 25 shares thus converted, a $1,000 bond must be cancelled. The rights are separated from and made marketable without the bond itself. As 20,000 of the old rights—in renewal of which for three years the present contract is based—have already elapsed, the subscription to the extent of $1,200,000 is now open to the public or to the floating debt creditors of the Company who can pay in the bills or acceptances which they hold against the concern, as cash, either by instalments running to the 20th of August next, or by mutual arrangement, on the 20th of February, the date of the first instalment, receiving the bonds due in ten years and 25 optional rights to each $1,000 to Jan 20 1868. In the event the stock goes to par or a premium, the rights are not once available, with or without the bond. If surrendered without the bond, the Company undertake to purchase a bond of some other party with the $40 per share paid in. The subscription in London and New York, by the optional right holders already amounts to $1,700,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

Trial of Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—District Attorney Mann addressed the jury to-day in the case of Smith, charged with killing Richard Carter, President of the Tamaqua Bank, at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He said he deeply sympathized with the accused, and said he had never been engaged in a case where his duty and his sympathy so conflicted. He then proceeded to combat the plea of insanity and was followed in a very able speech by Mr. Thayer for the prisoner.

The case will probably be given to the jury on Monday. The sympathy for Mr. Smith is very great.

CITY ITEMS.

BENTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.—McNally & Co. have received No. 20 of this splendid serial.

THE WEATHER.—The Thermometer, in the store of J. H. Reed & Co., Lake street, during the last 15 days of this month, stood 26 deg. higher than during the same period last year; 4 deg. colder than during the first fifteen days of November, and 10 deg. higher than during the last.

NORTH'S NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE was crowded on Saturday night, to see the "Cataract of the Ganges," which piece has had the greatest success of any drama ever performed in this city. We learn that the manager will continue this favorite piece only a few nights longer.

LARCENY OF A NOTE.—On Saturday officer Palmer arrested a young man named William Huggins, upon a charge of stealing a note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of William Bowman. Huggins states that Bowman owed him thirty dollars, and that the note was left with him as collateral security for the debt, but failing to obtain testimony sustaining this statement, he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

POLICE COURT.—Alexander Sample was fined $20 for thrashing policeman Ewing, who wantonly shot a valuable pointer dog belonging to Sample. Went-worth had the case appealed to the Recorder's Court.

John S. Wallace and Alex. Valy were fined $10 each, for selling liquor without license.

John Sawyard was fined $5 and sent sixty days to the Bridewell, for getting drunk and stealing a dog.

FOOLERY.—The article in the *Times*, purporting to be copied from the *Democrat*, with John C. Haines' name signed to a Native American petition. The petition referred to was got up in 1856, when John C. Haines was a minor. The name was J. C. Haines, a well-known old settler, which the *Times'* article forgot to John C. Haines. We have the original.—*Democrat.*

What is the object of the *Times* in making this Native American charge against Mr. H.? It stated not long since that he was clear of all nativistic taint. The dodge will not win.

PUFF RECORD.—The editorial columns of the *Press* yesterday, contained "puffs," 21
The editorial columns of the TRIBUNE yesterday contained "puffs," 12
The Deacon ahead, 9
—*Chicago Times.*

Taking the same basis of estimate, the local columns of the *Times* of Sunday morning contained *twenty-seven* "puffs!"

The *Times* ahead of the Deacon SIX, and only *six* behind the *Press* and TRIBUNE combined.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Richard Day, an intelligent looking lad, aged about seventeen years, the son of a respectable widow, was convicted of stealing $15 worth of goods from Messrs. W. M. Ross & Co. A young man, named Butler, a clerk in Messrs. Ross & Co.'s store at the time the larcenies were committed, was the principal witness in the case, and upon his own testimony Judge Wilson ordered him into custody as a principal in the affair. The goods stolen were given to several tyrphas. The case showed a deal of juvenile depravity.

George Baxter and William Sharlow were convicted of inducing a girl, from Waukegan, named Mary Stapleton, to visit Baxton's house, and while there attempting to make a prostitute of her. Mrs. Baxton, indicted with her husband and Sharlow, was acquitted.

EXAMINATION OF THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—By Hon. B. Reporter.

"This Examination is divided into three parts. 1st, as it concerns the power exercised by Congress over the original Territory of the United States. 2d, as it concerns the "New Territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase. 3d, as it concerns the Missouri Compromise Act."

Coming from the pen of a man of such marked ability as Thos. H. Benton, the book will be read by many who perhaps differ from the author in politics. Messrs. McNally & Co. have it.

They have also received the book entitled the Captivity of the Oatman Girls; a thrilling story of life among the Indians; in Oregon and Washington, By A. N. Armstrong.

Mac. also has his usual assortment of daily and weekly papers.

DISORDERLY CLERK.—E. S. Hanson, a clerk for Messrs. Miles & Co., liquor dealers on Randolph street, was arrested on Saturday evening by Capt. Bradley, upon a charge of robbing his employers of money and goods to the amount of four or five hundred dollars. The accused was taken before Justice D'Wolf and fully committed for trial in default of $800 bail. A quantity of cigars, tobacco and champagne, were found in Hanson's house, and a portion of the money upon his person.

This Hanson was, until recently, second lieutenant of the police of the South Division, and resigned that position for a clerkship in the store of Messrs. Miles & Co. He is a cousin of Mayor Wentworth's, and while on the police was one of the Mayor's most ready and unscrupulous tools.

MONTGOMERY GUARD.—At an election held at the Armory of the Chicago Montgomery Guards on Wednesday evening, January 13th, the following were elected as officers for the ensuing year, viz:

M. Gleeson, re-lected, Captain.
M. Hickey, 1st Lieutenant, in lieu of John Harmon, deceased.
P. Nugent, 2d Lieutenant, in lieu of M. Hickey, promoted.
Wm. Kennedy, Ensign.
Wm. P. Lewis, Orderly Sergeant, re-elected.
Thos. M. Farrell, 2d Sergeant, re-elected.
P. W. Caldwell, 3d Sergeant.
John G. Quigley, 1st Corporal, re-elected.
Peter S. Lee, 2d Corporal.
M. W. Price, 3d Corporal.
J. Hickey, 4th Corporal.
John H. Murphy, Secretary.
P. Nugent, Treasurer.

Per order, M. GLEESON, Cap t.
JOHN MURPHY, Sec'y.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following entry appeared on the police record yesterday:

Richard Johnson, (colored,) } Fugitives escaped from
Thos. Alexander, } their master, &c., arrested by J.
J. Morris Stewart, } KERN.

The Negroes, we understand, were all finely looking young fellows. They were put into the lockup; but Dr. Washington Irving Smart getting wind of the affair, sent an officer with orders to let them escape. They were accordingly set at liberty.

How does it happen that policeman John Behm is engaged in catching runaway niggers; or is the above a trick of Wentworth and the friends of Kennedy to injure Jake's prospects for City Marshal?—*Sunday Times.*

The origin of the above mentioned occurrence is this. Officer Behm arrested the colored men upon a charge of theft, and some one made the entry indicating they were arrested as "fugitives." Dr. Smart, Capt. Yates' clerk, seeing the entry, and without waiting to ascertain the facts, raised a hub lub about it and actually let the alleged thieves go scott free.

MILITARY COMPLIMENT.—The following correspondence accompanied the recent presentation (heretofore noticed in our columns) of a piece of plate from the Chicago Light Guard to to a detachment of the Milwaukee Light Guard:

LIGHT GUARD HALL,
CHICAGO, January 7, 1858.

LIEUTENANT JOHN DAVIS:—*Dear Sir,*—The attention of yourself and command, at the target excursion of the Chicago Light Guard last September, was so handsome, so perfect in soldierly kindness, and in your hands Young America spoke so eloquently, that we thought a vote of thanks merely would be a tame response. In fact, we considered we could not render an adequate return for the kind service performed.

Hoping that we might do something toward showing you that we appreciated your efforts upon that occasion, we have prepared the accompanying shield. Please receive it from the Chicago Light Guard as a token of their esteem and regard.

Now, sir, allow us to thank you, and those with you at the time referred to, and both companies of the Milwaukee Light Guard, for their many acts of kindness, fervently desiring that the good understanding now existing between us may ever continue.

We are yours truly,

GEORGE W. GAGE,
G. L. THURSTON,
H. M. FLINT,
} Committee.

LIEUT. JOHN DAVIS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 7th inst. and the accompanying piece of plate were duly received. In behalf and at the request of the detachment of the Milwaukee Light Guard, which met you at Highland Park on the 27th of September last, I beg to thank you for this handsome testimonial of your good will, as well as for the flattering terms in which it was conveyed. It has been our happy fortune to meet with the gentlemen of the Chicago Light Guard on many occasions, and the pleasure we have invariably enjoyed in their society induces us to hope for many more such greetings. Whether as soldiers, as citizens, or as friends, we have always found them model men.

Accept, gentlemen, for my command and myself the assurances of our unfeigned gratitude for your gift, and of our sincere regard for yourselves.

Very truly yours,
JOHN DAVIS,
Lieut. Com'g Detachment M. L. G.

MESSRS. G. W. GAGE, G. L. THURSTON, H. M. FLINT, Committee of the C. L. G.

A SAD FATE.—The body of the man which was found in a vacant lot on South street, has been identified as that of Abraham Perry, a mechanic, formerly of Boston, Mass., where he had been foreman of a Machine Shop. It appears that Perry, who leaves a wife and two children, and who was a kind husband and father, had been employed in Messrs. Gates & Co.'s foundry in this city, and that he had been thrown out of employment by the hard times. This made him very unhappy, and being driven to actual want, he was obliged to pawn all his and his wife's clothing to obtain food. On Tuesday morning last he rose early; and told his wife he would not come back till he got some money. His wife, who was afraid that something was about to happen, strove to restrain him, but he rushed out, wildly crying "money, money." His body was afterwards found on the open lot on South street almost in a state of nudity. An inquest was held upon it by Coroner Hansen, and Drs. Cheney, Shumway and Johnson made a Post mortem examination, inasmuch as a report was prevalent that a woman had given him a tumbler of lay to drink. This was disproved by the post mortem examination, however, and a verdict of died from insanity and exposure, was returned.

THE PAPERS.—Osband, at the Tremont House, has all the latest eastern papers, the weeklies and illustrated papers, and Harper's Magazine for February.

MCNALLY has Harper's Magazine for February, and all the latest daily and the illustrated papers.

☞ See an advertisement in another column, of a pew for sale. A bargain can be had, by application as stated.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S FREE LECTURES.—Rev. James Baume will deliver the 12th of the course, this evening, at the College Hall, No. 78 Clark street. Subject—"The Elements of Success." Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

BELL & SLOAN'S FREE LECTURES.—Hon. Andrew Harvis will deliver the 13th lecture of the Winter Course before Bell's Commercial College in the New Hall, Perchial Block, on Monday evening, Jan. 18th, at 7½ o'clock precisely. Subject—"Rights of Age and Infancy Contrasted." Mr. Harvis is one of our most able and accomplished lecturers. The public may expect a rich treat.

WAITE H. C. BURTMAN & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world.
See advertisement in another column. jn16-tf.

CONDUCTOR'S CHECK BOXES, Sole Leather Trunks and Valises of every variety, Patent Double Traveling Bags, Ladies' Bonnet-Trunks, &c. &c., at prices to suit the times, at W. & G. S. WRIGHT'S Trunk store, 61 & 219, Clark street. ja14-w

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found at No. 21 Dearborn st. ja14-6t&7t5 D. P. PRATT, Agent

ARCHIMEDES & BROWN.—"Give me a fulcrum," said Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me Insurance Agencies," says Brown, "and I will move Thayer & Pike," which fact he is accomplishing. This is the first instance in Chicago where brick buildings have been raised. Thayer & Pike are the pioneers in the undertaking. The curious, by calling at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, can see the foundations of the three brick buildings, with the entire stock of drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, fancy goods, cigars, family liquors, &c., gradually, but surely rising to the grade.—Call and see. 6-2-3t.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Every one will, we think, agree with us in the opinion that the human hair is the greatest ornament either by a gentleman or a lady. Just meet an apparently good looking man, for instance, in the street; you admire his features, whiskers and general bearing; but in the 2 to his list in recognition of your bow, and the charm has vanished, for behold a wrinkle on his bald head has appeared, has departed with the flowing locks that once decorated luxuriantly there. In the case of a lady, the mischief is positive, worse—such cases reminding one of the circumstances on which the following epigram is founded:

"O, I've a secret to tell you, dear Sally,"
A beautiful young lover took courage and sighed:
"I was a fool to think such a modest request
Would be refused," the young lady replied.

Now, to prevent such a catastrophe, is within the power of every lady and gentleman; for by using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, hair is not only prevented from falling off or turning gray, but it will restore hair to bald places, even when it is the changed color and become gray, it will bring it back to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. Those who are acquainted with the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the hair, must be well aware that certain substances have specific action upon it. Wood's is a judicious combination of those that Prof. Wood has succeeded in compounding a mixture possessed of remarkable virtues.—(Waverly Magazine and Literary Gazette.

☞ Sold by all good Druggists. ja13-d4t2w

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 16, 1858.

Receipts of leading articles yesterday by the different railroads were 1,746 bbls flour, 15,140 bu. wheat, 1,500 bu. corn, 600 bu. oats, 80 head cattle; 808 live and 209 dressed hogs; 80 bu. potatoes, 3,470 lbs provisions, 30,500 lbs hides.

The country roads leading to the railway stations, as well as those leading to the city after leaving the railroads and plank roads, are almost in an impassable condition, and are thawing. The receipts of grain here are not to be relied upon, as what has been delivered stationed and was held back from sales in the daily hope soon forward in hopes of getting advances upon it, and not all to sell. Farmers are not willing to sell at present prices. Prices are tending slowly upward, as money matters are becoming easier, currency greatly easier, and the supply of produce, and the general concentrating of their collections. There is but little demand for New York exchange at 2½ @ par premium.

The weather is very favorable for cutting logs, and operations in that line are improving.

The steamer America, from Liverpool, Jan. 6, was telegraphed off Cape Clear, Jan. 7. Her commercial advices are meagre, reporting breadstuffs quiet and provisions dull, without giving quotations.

There is an improving demand for oats to store; the damage to the corn crop is thought will favorably operate on the price of oats in the spring.

Country has become scarce, and we raise our quotations accordingly.

We note sales of to-day and nominal rates of leading staples as follows:

FLOUR.—Sales include 250 bbls (in 2 lots) "Silver Mills," choice double extra, at $5.50; 93 bbls "Rock Mills," choice superfine, at $4.75; 25 bbls "White," superfine, at $5.50; 75 bbls "Dobbs," superfine, at $4.62; 50 bbls (by) at $3.75; Mills retail family flour at $4.50. Extra at $4.50; choice extra at $5.50 @ single bbl; a reduction of 50 @ 75 cts per bbl made on five bbls and over. Buckwheat flour sells @ $1.12½@1.20@1.25 bu. Rye flour is at $3.50@3.75 @ bbl. Corn meal is selling @ low.

WHEAT.—A single car load sold at 75½c in store; all other sales of standard spring were at 62c in store; during the week there were a lot of 1,400, 2,000 and 2,500 bu. Rejected spring was in better demand; sales of 100 bu. at 50c; 500 bu. at 51c, and 500 bu at 52c in bags (delivered to-day). Red winter is 65 @ 70c bu. Red cold at 80c bu. No white winter on the market. Worth 75@80 @ to sell.

CORN.—Corn sorn is without movement and prices are nominal. Distillers are buying as we obtained in market quotations at 30@32c @ bu delivered. No demand for car lots.

OATS.—Market quiet and prices steady; 450 bu. sold at 31c in store. Most in bags are now at 32@33c to city mills; 200 bu good sold at 47c for car lots.

BARLEY.—Unchanged. We quote nominal at 70@80c and none at supply.

RYE.—Finds a ready market at 45c in bags in store and is quite delivered.

HOGS.—The light supply keeps the market firmer for both live and dressed hogs. Four or five car loads live weighing 200 to 250 lbs. sold at $3.30@3.75, at which figure the market for heavy hogs closed firm; 50 head, averaging 275 lbs, gross, sold at $3.25 net. Among sales of dressed were 150 head averaging 222 lbs, at $4.25; 25 head, averaging 240 lbs, and 25 and 30 head of choice fat cows at $4.50 @ 100 lbs. A car of extra weight, averaging 370 lbs, at $4.75.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is without much change in prices, and prices unchanged. 200 bbls mess pork (Andrew Brown & Co., city packer) sold for shipment to Boston at $12. Prime pork and rumps are nominal. No. 1 lard is held at 8c, if bags sold at 8; round at 8½c. Tallow is firm at 6¾ @ 6¾c for No. 1. Car smoked ham and side ham inquiry, but no offers. Shoulders, sides and hams at 6@6½c. Sugar cured, 8@9c. Mess beef is dull at $8 for country and $9 for city packed. Dressed beef is strong, and is coming at retail at 7½ @8½c @ cwt. for fat cattle.

POULTRY.—Chickens 50c each, or $3@3.75 @ doz. Turkeys 8@10c @ lb. Geese 75@87½c.

HIDES.—Prime 6½ @ dry hide 6@6½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—10@12c @ pail. Sales are generally at the above, and there are buyers for all that is made, at the.

POTATOES.—Plenty at 30@35c.

SUGARS.—N. O. good to prime 7@8c; common 6½c; plantation crushed 9@9½c.

MOLASSES.—Plantation 30@35c in the trade, from N. Y. Syrups 40@50.

RICE.—Quality $1.50@1.62½. Clover 35. Sales of 25 bu. Flax fixed at 95c @ bu., and 150 bu. Timothy at $1.62, in bags, delivered.

FRUIT.—Green Apples $2.00@2.50. Cranberries $8@ $10. Dried Apples 3½@ 4c @ lb; do Peaches, unpared, 9@11c @ lb, cored 12@13c.

COAL.—Retail, yard prices, Briar Hill $6.50 @ ton; Chippewa $5; Youghiogheny $4.25; Blossburg $5.50; Lackawana $7; Lehigh $6.50.

LIMERS ON.—The manufacturers of this article at Oneida, and, under an arrangement, for the last two months have extended the price of Linseed Oil at the @ gallon. Some parties having broken the agreements by selling under this figure, the combination is about to be exploded.

HOGS.—Letters have been received in Louisville, estimating a deficiency in Kentucky to this time of 100,000 head.

Shipments of Pork are daily making from Indianapolis to the Atlantic cities, by way of New Orleans, freights being obtained thus by Railroad.

About 10,000 bags will be packed at Crawfordsville, Ia., this season. The average price paid there during the season had been $3.25 net.

At Tiffanesas prices are declining, and over 25,75 could not be obtained for the last arrivals.

CORN CROP.—The following item, which we copy from a Nashville paper, is a pretty reliable indication of the extent of the damage to the corn crop in Kentucky:

The Tribune left yesterday for Cincinnati, bringing as cost item of freight, one thousand sacks of corn, for Messrs. ——, Kentucky. The corn was purchased by a gentleman from that county, and is intended expressly for seed.

New York Live Stock Market.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 13, 1858.

The following are the receipts of the week:

Cattle	3,775	Hogs	2,200
Last week—Cattle	3,790	Hogs	3,185

The cattle at Forty-fourth street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1,000	Kentucky	74
New York	1,251	Indiana	99
Illinois	351		

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four city markets for the year 1857 3,342
Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,178
The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are as lower. We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	Today.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10c	10c
First quality	9½@9½c	10c @10½c
Medium quality	8½@9c	9½@10c
Poor quality	7c @8c	8c @9c
Inferior quality	6c @7c	7c @8c
General selling prices	8½@9c	9½@10c
Average of all sales	8½c	9½c

REMARKS OF THE BEEF MARKET.

Another hard day for owners of cattle. Last week we reported a large supply, 6,000 head, and the poorest selling year, with half a drive unsold on Wednesday evening. To-day there have been added 3,774 fresh arrivals, making the supply for the week nearly 4,500, or an excess of more than 1,000 over the weekly average of 1857. This number, however, falls below that from the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. During this week a large number of drovers have been larger than we remember to have been reported at this point, and consequently the market has been under pressure from sales at the down-town markets. Still, including the stale cattle, there are full 2,000 offered at Forty-fourth street to-day, handling a few more than a week ago. The quality of the stock this week is generally inferior, the majority being small and poor in flesh. But few this week the supplies of beef would have been much larger than it really is. Indeed, it would require a considerable portion of the cattle (if over) now in Jersey or that "driving" to equalize the weight of this week's stock up to that of last week.—*Times.*

The New York Tribune of Thursday has the following in reference to the cattle market:

"The continued excess of the supply of beef cattle that have arrived in the city for the last two weeks had the effect upon the market on Wednesday, at Bull's Head, usual upon such occasions. The supply regulates the prices and that went down 1@1½c per lb, on the quality of the week previous. Very few cattle, and none but extra good ones, sold at prices equivalent to 10c per lb, on the hoof. Many, while great numbers of cattle of very choice quality sold at 9@9½c, and those of 1st quality for market beef at 8@8½c a pound. Of course we shall have no more steaks and roasts at 10@20c a pound. The price of beef on foot is now about two-thirds what it was during several months last summer."

HOGS.

Arrivals have been pretty free, and prices have fallen about 50c from last week. There is a fair demand, and most lots have found purchasers, although a few are still on the market. A moderate advance is anticipated.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,208 hogs during the past week. Markets are every where active and prices are depressed, falling to-day at Cincinnati 25c gross, and for sow, for corn-fed hogs.

Van Brunt & Watrous, Pork packers, at No. 220 Chambers street, report prices as follows:

CORN FED.

Live	4½@5c
Dressed	5c@5½c

C. W. Burtman, commission merchant, Nos. 3 and 5 Centre row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs	5c@5½c	5½@6c
Light " " "	5½@6c	6@6½c
Dressed	6½@7c	8@8½c

Lovell & Lamb's yards and dressing rooms, foot of Jane Pac. we market results. A slight advance in prices is looked for.

Albany Lumber Market of 1857.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

The lumber trade for the year 1857 was subject to the same fluctuation and depression that have characterized the other branches of business. The receipts of lumber during the past and preceding years were as follows:

Lumber	211,451,900	213,552,900	
Shingles	72,000	72,000	
Timber	79,000	14,000	
Staves	191,020,000	106,265,000	

The above is falling off in the receipts of 1857. The probable demand for next season is not very flattering. To the extent that the scarcity of money is felt, and the low price of labor, will induce capitalists to build or manufacture to operate, it is impossible to say. Should the demand be large, prices will touch a very low figure, but it is not likely that such manufacturers will be operated on this season. So far the winter has been too mild, and there has been too little snow, to enable lumbermen to haul their stocks; but aside from this, the difficulty experienced by them in raising money, and the fear that prices will be low, will operate to prevent operations to any extent. Many of the lumbermen have determined to make no operations, and many to suspend operations altogether. It is estimated that not over one half the quantity of lumber will be manufactured this year as there was in 1857. The quantity of staves received this year exceeds any other year, and this is nearly fifty per cent more than last year. The demand for staves is not very large, but owing to the great facilities of bringing the article to market from the unusually low lake and partly low canal freights. The stock now in therefore almost entirely exhausted, and those manufactured last winter are nearly all in market.

Albany used to exceed all other points in the amount of lumber received; but now Chicago far exceeds her rival. For instance, as above, Albany received 211,451,900 feet of lumber; Chicago 400,000 feet. Albany received 72,000 shingles, Chicago 131,826,500 shingles, besides 50,000,000 laths, and staves, timber, &c., in proportion.

New York Market—Jan. 16.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market very dull. There is no export demand and only a limited enquiry for home consumption. Sales 4,200 bbls at $4.20@4.30 for superfine. $4.30@4.45 for extra ohio; $4.20@4.25 for sweet western; $4.30 for common to medium extra; $4.35@5.40 for common to fair extra Ohio—market closing heavy and tendency downward.

CANADIAN FLOUR—Dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls, at $4.30@4.35 for super and $4.40@5 for extra.

RYE FLOUR—Sales 200 bbls at $3.50.

WHEAT—Market is steady, with a fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 30,000 bu at $1.30 for common Ind at $1.32 @ 1.33 for white Kentucky at $1.35@1.37.

RYE—Quiet and nominal at 78@79.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal at 80@85.

CORN—Market for old is dull and nominal; at 73@74c for Southern and Western mixed and 75@76c for yellow.

OATS—Firmly and dull at 42@43c for State, and 44@45c for Western.

WHISKY—Market heavy at 25c.

PORK—Market irregular. Mess is firm and prices lower. Sales 1,000 bbls at $11.75@12 90 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for prime.

BEEF—Dull. Prices. Sales 625 bbls at $6.75@6.90 for country prime; $8@9 for country mess; $9.75@10.50 for repacked mess; $12.50@14 for extra do.

Cincinnati Market—Jan. 16.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....Jan. 16 1858.

Another Endorsement.

The *Jonesboro' Gazette*, the principal organ of Egyptian Democracy in Southern Illinois, is out strongly and boldly in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and the Administration. The *Gazette*, like Douglas, is emphatic in its condemnation of Com. Paulding.

Illinois and Wisconsin Lead Mining.

We learn from the Galena *Advertiser*, that nearly all the men employed by the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company, the past season—about four hundred in number—are now engaged in mining, most of them in that neighborhood. A large number of these are making good wages, and at least a dozen of them had good Leads at first rate "prospects."

The same paper says that statistics returned to proper authorities in Wisconsin show that last year there were smelted in Iowa county, 2,379,932 lbs. of Lead, and in Lafayette county 15,190,000 lbs. In the former is the same time, 6,000,000 lbs. of Lead Ore was raised, and 16,675,000 in the latter.

Admission of Minnesota.

The intelligence from Washington is such as to justify the belief that Minnesota is to be made to wait upon Kansas—that without the endorsement, by Congress, of the Lecompton Iniquity, Minnesota must remain a Territory. In connection with this matter, a disreputable breach of faith on the part of the Sham Democrats of Minnesota is brought to light. It will be remembered that two Conventions were organized and sat separately; that each framed a Constitution; that toward the close of their labors, committees of conference were appointed by each, and that the upshot of the matter was an agreement that one Constitution should be made up out of their joint work, and that it alone should be submitted to the people. This was done, and that instrument was adopted at the polls with hardly a dissenting voice. It is now said that the Constitution produced in Congress is that which was made by the Democratic minority convention, and that only the names of the Sham Democrats are affixed to it. This, if true, is an astounding revelation, and it will justify the Republicans in withholding their votes until the instrument is properly certified by those who made it. We hope that the report is not true. It may be that the Democratic Federal officials in the Territory have ignored the existence of the Republicans altogether; that would be in keeping with the general policy of the party; but they have hardly presented for adoption a Constitution which has no more binding force upon the people than so much blank paper. We shall see.

Reformation's Keeper—Renewal of the Patent.

McCormick's Reaper has been a mine of wealth to the owner of the patent. From a condition in which too many of the poor whites in Virginia are found, it has raised him—though not the inventor of the machine which bears his name—to the rank of a nabob; and the happy accident which impelled him to become an exhibitor at the first World's Fair in London, has given his names world wide celebrity. The history of the machine is a curious commentary on the lives and labors of Inventors. The idea which conceived it was born in the brain of the father of the McCormick who has reaped a golden harvest and a measure of renown with the Reaper. His labor, though under his hands the invention had so far perfected that it demonstrated its adaptation to the purpose for which it was intended, came to naught. Want of capital to continue and complete his experiment, the reluctance of others to invest in what was untried, and the undisguised suspicion with which, a quarter of a century ago, all harvesting machines were regarded, caused him to throw up his tools in despair. His son, a more energetic, less thoughtful man, blessed with business tact which invention sometimes lack, took up the experiment where the inventor left it down. Some further elaboration and improvement of the inventor's original idea, gave the machine the form in which it was first manufactured for sale; a patent was secured, and the wealth and honor that belonged to the McCormick of a former generation have descended lineally to the C. H. McCormick, of to-day. Rightfully enough, the son enjoys the fruit of the father's genius. We do not complain. The heritage is consonant with law, equity and usage; and long may the heir live to enjoy that to which he has succeeded.

The McCormick patent expired several years ago—in 1848 or 1847, we think—and smoothen repeated, persistent and unwearied efforts have been made to secure its revival. For years past, every Congress has been besieged by the agents of the proprietor to give him a renewal, and in pursuit of this purpose, all the usual appliances of the lobby Bees have been exhausted in vain. Up to this time the application has been denied. But we have the authority of the *New York Herald* for saying that the attempt will be renewed, and that the Congress now in session will be bored, bullied and harassed by the paid solicitors, who will seek by the old means what has been steadily denied to their predecessors. In behalf of the interests of Western Agriculture we protest against the granting of what is asked. The patent has already enriched its owners to an extent that ought to satisfy any but immoderate cupidity; the valuable points of the machine which is protected have been adapted to other and better contrivances, in the manufactures of which a large amount of money has been invested; the owner of the patent, as we have before explained, cannot claim the credit of the invention, and as the heir of his father, he is already sufficiently rewarded. These are reasons enough; but the greater one is this: The interests of the grain-growing districts of this country require cheap machines for farming purposes. Most of those of modern date are protected by the inventor's rights to such an extent that all the money paid for their purchase goes into the manufacturer's pocket. We know of a case in which the holder of one of these patents was offered a clear income of *thirty thousand dollars per annum*, for the privilege which his patent gave. Were McCormick's machine an article which ministered solely to luxurious habits or indulgences, but he not derived from it strictly all the advantages which he is entitled to claim, or were there no acquired rights to be damaged by the giving of the renewal, the farmers of the West would not remonstrate. As it is, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, the monopoly in a greater or less degree of the manufacture of Reapers will be McCormick's hands. The establishments which have put in use any of the patented parts of his father's invention, would be brought to a dead stand and compelled to make expensive experiments for the perfection of substitutes, or submit to such terms as the monopolist might choose to impose. The result in any event would be an appreciation of the prices of Reapers of all sorts, and put to the amount of that appreciation in the aggregate, would the farmers be taxed. In their behalf we warn Western members of Congress that they must not listen to any propositions for the levying of additional burdens upon the agricultural interests of the country. If the application is made, as we hope it will not be, they must resist it, or be held to severe account by their constituents at home.

Captain Ousley arrived at Washington on Saturday, and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Navy. It is said it is yet unsettled what course they will pursue with reference to his case—whether they will try him before a court of inquiry or court martial.

Gaines.—Our former correspondent, D. L. Gregg, Esq., has been superseded in the United States Consulate of Gaboon, by Southwick Islands. He is to be succeeded by J. W. Borden, of Fort Wayne, a famous Locompositor.]

Subject in the House of Representatives.

We are not informed who was the first man who "put his foot into it," though we have no doubt he took it out again about as quick as he could. The original of this popular phrase might at some time or another have set a trap for a bear, and though not exactly mistaking himself for a bear, put his own foot into the steel jaws, and experienced a part of the inconvenience designed for his brute colemporary. Again, he might have devised a seductive mudhole for an unwary neighbor, and ultimately walked into it himself, soiling his own pants and rumfling his own temper, just as he intended to soil and ruffle somebody else's. In either case, the man "put his foot into it," and the spectators laughed. The expression has thus become appropriate to a variety of ridiculous mishaps. In the Congress of the United States, for instance, when a Harlequin essays to be a Demosthenes, we are apt to say, that he has "put his foot into it;" and when a buffoon sets up for a bully, the result is expressed in the same manner.

Putting one's foot into it is so common a thing now-a-days, both in and out of Congress, that the ordinary exhibitions fail to divert the good natured public for any considerable length of time. Probably no session of Congress has ever passed without leaving one or more instances of feet "put into it" in a very absurd manner, but instances of national legislators getting down and wallowing in it are so rare that we cannot omit noticing a very recent and memorable example. On Friday last, in the House of Representatives, the question being on the appointment of a committee to investigate charges preferred against that illustrious body of handling $57,000 of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STOKE & Co.'s money, while the late tariff bill was becoming a law, Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, is reported to have said:

"No man held the political press of the country in more contempt than he (Mr. Davis) did. When charges are made in the press, he deemed them unworthy of investigation. He regarded his reputation, and the reputation of every gentleman here, to be more than enough to laugh to the face of the whole combined press of the country."

As few of our readers have heard of this cloud-compelling DAVIS, we would inform them that he is a young Baltimore Know Nothing—"Plug Ugline" is a designation his friends have earned at home—of rather more than ordinary respectability, considering the company he keeps. During the last session of Congress he made several sensible speeches and seemed to be getting on nicely until Speaker BANKS turned his head by putting him on the special Investigating Committee of the last Congress, as a balance of power. Mr. DAVIS here mistook himself for a Congressional Luther, and commenced putting things to rights with a vengeance. Appointed to be a judge of the law and the evidence against his fellow members, he turned Prosecuting Attorney, and went almost beside himself to convince the Committee and the House of the guilt of every man in the original indictment. The Committee made a report and Mr. DAVIS made a minority report. The Committee's report prevailed, and Mr. DAVIS did not. "The political press" jeered Mr. DAVIS for an inquisitor, and called on him to tarry in Baltimore till his beard grew, and as we now learn, Mr. DAVIS was brought to bed with "contempt" for the political press!

We do not allude to this subject for the reason that any importance attaches to the notions of the Baltimore boy, but for the purpose of making a few observations germane to the question. There is no man in the world wise enough to hold in contempt the political press of the United States. There is no man in the present House of Representatives of the mental calibre which entitles him to sneer at the country newspapers of his own district, and none outside of the Five Points who can attain the office of constable in opposition to the press which circulates among his constituents. No man ever uttered the sentiment of our Maryland urchin, without securing his political doom. Mr. A. K. MARSHALL of Kentucky tried it two years ago; it is not likely Mr. A. K. MARSHALL will get to be a justice of the peace again if he attains a Methuselah antiquity.—Sausage SAWYER of Ohio put his foot into it the same way once upon a time; Mr. SAWYER went in all over, and never came out again. The Congress and government of the United States are a pigmy which the political press can swallow, like a pill, any morning of the present year of our Lord. Let any gentleman in Congress, kick this ladder from under him, and see where he goes to.

What shall we say of the Baltimore brag about "character"—Congressional character—the character which supports three hundred boring, shieving, pilfering, swindling lobbyists, who congregate annually at the seat of Government, like crows over a carcass! How long would this hungry gang remain in Washington when it was ascertained that there was nothing there for them—no railroad grants, no patent extensions, no private bills, no steamer appropriations, no *tariff modifications?*—Character to look in the face the combined press of the country!" Faugh! The combined press of the country could not prevent a public horse laugh, at the expense of our Maryland Lilliputian.

Buchanan the Tempter of Calhoun.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

An important fact (establishing former conjectures) in regard to the origin of the Lecompton swindle has come to our knowledge. We have learned from a source in which perfect confidence is to be placed, that the course of John Calhoun, and of the Lecompton conspirators, not merely meets the approval of Mr. Buchanan, but was actually sketched out by him, and carried through in compliance with his special desire. Calhoun yielded to the temptation, against his personal inclinations and his sense of justice. On a visit to his friends at his old home, after the conspiracy had occured him in his mad, he (Calhoun) declared that he would vote for "Kansas would and ought to be a Free State;" and that he should "vote for it at once." We are distinctly informed how this change of purpose was effected. The arguments placed before him by an influential Democratic politician were too strong for the ambitious man's virtue. He yielded to the solicitations of President Buchanan, and, with the hope of reward, consented to become the compliant instrument in the execution of a scheme from which his better nature utterly revolted.

It has often before been intimated, on probable grounds, that the Lecompton Constitution, with its provisions for slavery, was framed at Washington, and carried through under the pressure of Executive influence. There was many circumstances to warrant this belief. But the facts we now state come from channels through the person of Calhoun, with whom he has communed on the subject, and who fully understands his motives and position. This we cannot be mistaken as to what he asserted when he made an intimate return to the President of the Lecompton Convention says: Knowing all the circumstances as I do, there can no doubt but John Calhoun and his instructions trust Buchanan how to act in the Kansas drama." We compliment Buchanan's skill, but the disgrace fully warrants the statements we have made.

MESSMER.—Hennessy, no man who knows John Calhoun will believe that he needed any special temptation to insure his doing a mean thing. He *is now*, as he has been for twenty years past, a professional politician, of the lowest stamp ever stirred to men of that tribe. He has had no means of support except such as he derived from partisanship of the fiercest and most unscrupulous sort. Originally he was endowed with enough moral sense to enable him to see the enormity of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and he was, in his lucid moments, unquestionably a sincere opponent of that measure and of Mr. Douglas' general policy. We have always believed that he was sent to Kansas through Douglas' influence, and that the office conferred upon him was the price of his acquiescence in what the Slave Power demanded, and what Mr. Douglas was willing to grant. That he has proved what he is, ought not to surprise any who know his history and character. Mr. Buchanan gained an easy victory when he conquered the scruples of John Calhoun. It is paralleled only by the seduction of a courtesan.

Mr. Buiger recently gave notice in the Senate of his intention to bring in a bill dividing Indiana into two Judicial districts. This is understood to be a sop for John Pettit, Bright retains him out of the way, and he don't know it; better to dispose of him.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.

Below we give the mortality of seven cities, with the ratio of deaths compared with the estimated population in each.

RATIO OF DEATHS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATED POPULATION

Cities.	Population.	No. Deaths.	Ratio.
New York	700,000	18,000	1 to 38
Brooklyn	150,000	4,000	1 to 37
Boston	150,000	4,000	1 to 37
Philadelphia	500,000	13,000	1 to 38
Chicago	112,000	2,170	1 to 51
Baltimore	200,000	5,000	1 to 40
New Orleans	150,000	4,000	1 to 37

We will add to this table,

Buffalo	2 deaths in one person	365
Rochester		365
Cincinnati		365
Havana		365
Baltimore		365
Paris		365
Mexico		365
Chicago		365

From this, it would seem that Chicago is the healthiest (and the Buffalo *Commercial* says the shortest) city in the New World.

Dr. Burton, of New Orleans,

recently read a paper before the American Association, and gave the following as the mortality of eight principal cities in the New World:

Boston	1 death in one person 38
Philadelphia	38
New York	38
Havana	37
Baltimore	40
Paris	40
Mexico	40
Chicago	51

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville *Whig*,

tells a rather good story of John Mitchel, the Irish "patriot," who, in company with a Mr. Swan, publishes a paper in Knoxville, Tenn. They employ in their office a slave named Gordon, and like the story runs thus:

Mr. Swan, in the presence of Mitchel, remarked to Gordon that we (meaning himself and Mitchel) have concluded to re-open the African Slave Trade, and fill this country with the real ivory-toothed negroes from Congo, and turning to Gordon, inquired, "how will it do?" Gordon, scratching his head, and after a moment's reflection, replied, "I think it will do fust rate, mass Billy, provided you will drive all dese yer Irish out of our country, back to whar dey come from, and give us de niggers in dar place."

Democrats Attacking Politicians.—Post-

master Fowler, Captain Rynders, and Richard B. Connolly, were attacked by a party of Democrats in Madison avenue, on Saturday night. The politicians made a good fight, and dispersed the enemy. Mr. Fowler was knocked down and came out of the scuffle with a black eye.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM MINNESOTA.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Paul, Jan. 6th, 1858.

As some of the Canadian, Eastern and Western papers (some no doubt ignorantly, others knowingly) are teeming with untruthful reports relative to the condition of Minnesota at this time, I deem it a duty, as well as a privilege, to give a statement in brief of the condition of the people and the State of the weather. The winter thus far has been of the most agreeable kind; some call it a regular sucker winter. It is very much like the Illinois weather, The only difference is, the atmosphere is more dry and we are debarred your mud. The weather has been remarkably pleasant—no snow (with the exception of about one week of sleighing) until Dec. 31st, at which time it fell to the depth of about four inches on a good foundation, which enables our farmers and lumbermen to prosecute their work with more ease, and is quite an facentive to pleasure retainers to bring out their fast nags, bells on, extravagant sleighs and robes attached, accompanied with such beautiful ladies as no other but the healthy State of Minnesota can boast of.—There has been no suffering among the poor; neither is any anticipated. There is plenty of all necessary provisions, though prices range high on some. Grain of all kinds and hay are very abundant. I have resided here several years, and have never seen the country in a more happy condition, nor the people in better spirits than now. Money is no more abundant with us perhaps than in Wall street, but we don't want it. It is justly considered the root of all evil, and we have evils enough without it!

Every Democrat's head is full of bleeding Kansas, civil war, Union sliding down hill, &c., &c.—Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of their heads are filled with Douglas and the whole with the Kansas Constitution, and one thousandth partially filled with the poor old homeless Buck and the staff of his infirmity, the Lecompton swindle. Our delegation (if we come in) Hon. H. M. Rice at its head, will no doubt side with Douglas, which will decide Mr. Rice's political fate; as some of the German men aver that he is more of a Republican than a Democrat, and some of our abolition papers claim he is the worst kind of a Democrat. Let him be a Democrat or Republican, he is a gentleman and a true and efficient friend of Minnesota, and it is admitted by all parties that he has done, and is capable of doing more, for her than any other man. Our other Senator, Gen. Shields, has had experience enough, if otherwise qualified, to do good service. But it is universally concluded that Shields is the luckiest man in the world, except Frank Pierce. Our three Representatives are considered men of good talent, one of them, Geo. D. Becker, Esq., formerly of the law firm of Rice, Hollenshead & Becker of this city, is a young man of fine talent, and is much respected by his acquaintances.

There exists great "manness" among politicians here at this time, but at the proper time they no doubt will exclaim, like the deacon's wife of the Green Mountain State, who, with other members of the church, had listened to the teaching of a preacher in a Congregational church about forty years before they discovered he was a Unitarian. The old lady exclaimed that she was a "Congregationer," but she believed as Priest Wooster did, right or wrong.

There are quite a number of our people making arrangements to move to Dacotah Territory next spring. It lies west of our State, and probably offers as many inducements to the emigrant as any of our territories. The soil is rich and the country very healthy.

Our Legislature is trying to go on with business, but they have hardly got started since the holidays. I am not much posted upon national affairs, but it seems to me better for the honorable body to adjourn, and let our Governor elect call them together after we are admitted and we have a Governor, rather than go to on in the uncertain state that exists. It looks to me as though we are not coming into the Union with a jerk, but I have no doubt we will be admitted during this session of Congress. Under contract we demand admittance. We have nothing to do with Kansas matters. I don't propose to tell what we will do if we are not admitted, but I reckon we will stay out.

YOURS, OLD SETTLER.

Shinplasters in Iowa.

CLINTON, Iowa, Jan. 15th.

Eds. Tribune: At least three out of every four of the people of this section of Iowa most heartily approve of your course in relation to the "Wild Cat" currency, circulating so freely in our State. It does seem as if our people will not profit by experience—for we have had Fontenelle, Figanca, Barrougha & Prestgraves, Morgan and various other Wild Cat money, of the wildest kind, by all of which our citizens have more or less been the losers—yet many continue to encourage this vile trash, by receiving it, which drives just so much good currency out of as there is bogus put in circulation. There appears to be but one way to work a reformation, viz: Let the wholesale dealer in Chicago sell to no retailer in the country on time, where this *stuff* circulates, or, if he does, let him first exact a promise from his customer that he will not receive it for his merchandise—for how can he pay his indebtedness in Chicago if he takes it, being entirely valueless there, or, if good to-day, to-morrow it may be of no more value than the paper without the *pictures*.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Dodger Tragedy.—After a tedious

examination of eight days, Justice McLaughlin committed Jacob Roth for his connection with the affray at the Brewery House, on New Year's night. Bail to the amount of $250,000 was offered by the friends of Roth, after the justice's decision, but refused. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and Roth was brought before Judge Hempstead, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $10,000, which was immediately given, and the prisoner discharged. There appears to be no doubt of Roth's innocence, as the only witness against him was one Irishman, who swore he saw Roth fire the gun, but he after wards contradicted himself in several instances, while several witnesses swore that Roth was in the house, some distance from the scene of the tragedy, when the gun was fired; but McLaughlin, the justice who committed him, is an Irishman, and was determined to have revenge upon somebody for the death of his rowdy countryman, who assaulted, without cause, a respectable, quiet German dancing party. Alluding to the discharge of Roth on bail, the Dubuque *Tribune* says:

"The crowd, numbering five or six hundred persons, and composed almost altogether of Germans and Americans, and in the main they congregated in front of the Court House, and as Roth, accompanied by a few of his most intimate friends, descended the steps, he was greeted with shout after shout that made the welkin ring again. The assemblage were delighted with the result, and satisfaction and good humor was on every countenance."

Capture of the Last of the Filibusters.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

ASPINWALL, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

The most important news I have to communicate by this mail is the capture by Captain Sands, of the U. S. steam-frigate Susquehanna, of the balance of the filibuster force under Colonel Anderson, and their arrival on the 30th inst., in charge of the United States Steamer Fulton, Captain Almy. This was the party who ascended the Colorado into the San Juan river, and took possession of Castillo. Captain Sands, in the capture of this force, went to a still further extreme than Commodore Paulding in landing on Punta Arenas. He ascended the river San Juan into the interior of a foreign country.

I will give you the facts as I have them from a high official source.

Walker, Rivas, Estrada, Henningsen and Louis Rico, in view of their common danger, it is presumed, came to an understanding on their difference, and sent four hundred men to San Carlos at the entrance to the Lake and one hundred to Castillo. Anderson finding himself closely pressed and likely to be more so, his ammunition being short, prepared the steamer Ogden embarked his men, and then came down to Captain Sands, asking his views in regard to his surrender. Captain Sands replied that he was ready to receive him and his men, if they came and delivered up their arms.

Subsequently, Anderson spiked his cannon, burned all the buildings about Castillo, destroyed the machinery of a steamer of the Lake, undertook to be the Virgin, and having killed all the cattle, and plundered all the merchandize within reach, started down the river. Captain Sands came upon them under these circumstances, nine miles up the river, in the steamer Charles Morgan, full of armed men, and captured them, without any resistance, of course. The Ogden was placed in charge of Mr. Cottrell, U. S. Consul at Greytown, who will also charge of the Charles Morgan, until the rightful ownership in them is shown.

Capt. Sands thinks there is a little irregularity in the extreme measures he took, but as he was sent out to break up the filibusters, he thought this course the shortest, and the one likely to save trouble and suffering on all sides. He, like his Commodore, will doubtless be sustained by the honest public sentiment of the country; and they do not look for nor wish the approval of any other. Besides, it will be sustained by the President, if he is sincere in the very proper language he used in his message to Congress, and we have no right to charge that he is not, after the prompt course he took in the removal of the New Orleans Judge, and suspension of Captain Chatard from his command.

The filibuster have been transferred from the Fulton to the Isabel, and the latter vessel sails with them to-day to the United States, calling in at Boca del Toro and Greytown. Some twelve or fourteen of them are sick from fever.

"BORDER RUFFIANISM" IN NEBRASKA!

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

Forced Removal of the Capital, etc.

[From the Davenport Gazette.]

We have received an extra from the office of the Omaha *Nebraskian*, dated January 8, headed with a glaring string of display lines, reading as follows:

Border Ruffianism in Nebraska!—Kansas Outdone?!—Bold Attempt at Revolution!!!—Speaker Decker heading the Revolutionists!!!!—Revolutionists to organize another Government at Florence, under the protection of Brigham Young!!!!!

The body of the extra scarcely comes up to its exciting promises, but still contains exciting matter. It appears that while a bill was up in the House of the Nebraska Legislature, several persons spoke "against time" to prevent a motion to suspend rules and put through a bill which had been announced to remove the capital from Omaha to Florence. At this the Speaker Decker and his friends, a majority of the House, withdrew, much exasperated. They held an outside caucus, and the extra says Speaker Decker ferociously resolved to break up the Committee (the House was in Committee of the Whole) and get the chair or die.—They returned to the House, when Decker marched up and snatched the gavel from Dr. Thrall's hands, who was acting as Speaker, and ordered the Doctor to leave. Several interfered, and a regular mass took place. Dr. Thrall was fortunately rolled under a table, where he locked on at the free fight with comparative safety. But the Doctor crept out, and resumed the chair again. Decker and his friends left. The committee rose, and the members left elected a Speaker pro tem. Next morning a motion was made to remove to Florence, and carried. The majority withdrew, and the minority adjourned over till next day, the Clerk remaining with them in possession of the documents. In the Senate, or Council, a motion was made to remove to Florence. The President would not submit to it. An appeal was taken from his decision and carried. He still refused to put the motion, when it was done for him, carried, and the majority withdrew.

Gov. Cumming has issued an order to keep the journals, minutes, &c., at the Capitol, Omaha. The Extra says the Governor will not recognize the acts of the withdrawing members if they assemble at Florence. In the meantime the minority will continue to meet at their Hall, and adjourn from day to day. The reference to Brigham Young is merely that they are at his subjects for his council. The statements of the *Nebraskian* must be taken with the proper allowance, as its Extra is boiling over with excitement, and favors the minority.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from one of our citizens, who is now residing in Florence. His letter is dated the 9th, and locates the course of the majority, and says the Legislature was to meet in Florence that day, and remain in session two weeks. He states that Gov. Richardson is at Council Bluffs, dodging the responsibility, and with the intention of staying away till the Legislature adjourns—but that he must show his hand either for the people or Omaha. He had been sent for. The letter says a good many members are in Florence, with the report that the Omaha members will not come, and another that they will come in force, and attempt to carry things with a muss, in which case there will be warm times. The correspondent says the Clerk of the House has stolen all the bills, &c., but that they will work all night to make new ones. Cumming is Richardson's Secretary, and acting as Governor in his principal's absence.

Revolting Parricide at Thompson's Hill, N.Y.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

The Utica *Telegraph* has the following particulars of the terrible tragedy at Poolville, or Thompson's Mills, near Hamilton, N. Y.—not Hamilton, Canada, as the telegraph erroneously stated a day or two ago:

HAMILTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

A tragedy unequaled in the annals of crime occurred at Thompson's Mills, about five miles southeast of Hamilton village, on Sunday night. Jared Comstock and Clarissa his wife, were brutally murdered by their own son, Wm. Comstock. The murderer was arrested by Officer Tucker, on a warrant issued by Justice Peck, about 5 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. The parricide is a man 37 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches in height; his clothing was bemeared with blood when found. He has always resided with his parents in this town and is unmarried. He has been drinking hard for some time, and is shouting under the effect of *mania-a-potu*. He confessed guilty in relation to the awful deed, manifesting no concern for himself, speaking of the manner in which he deprived his parents of life, as if he had been butchering hog's. He says, for about four or five days something seemed to tell him he must have a number of hearts; this was repeated by him nearly times during the days he escaped to him in Sherburne, and a wire came over the hill, connecting with the room, telling him he must have a number of hearts; some one who lived in Sherburne seemed to telegraph for them.—"Three or four days ago I attempted to kill my father to get his heart. Yesterday, I went again, and placed an axe in the room, intending, if I could find my brother and his wife sitting down, to kill them both at once. It seemed as if I must have both their hearts, but did not find them so situated. About dark I went over to my father's, and found him and my mother sitting—she was sewing. I immediately struck her with a skillet on the head, and broke it. I then struck my father over the head three or four times with the remains of the skillet, and attempted to get the axe. After knocking my father down, I got the axe and cut out their hearts, and put them in the stove and burned them. This voice seemed to tell me that their hearts must be burned. After the deed I washed my hands, and after remaining in the house a short time, left and went down to A. Gustin's. When I arrived I found my brother and his wife there, visiting. I told them I had some fresh meat up to father's. After remaining there a short time, I went down to the house of Harmon Gustin and told them to get me a quart of cider and bottle; and after obtaining it, left for my father's house, without mentioning anything concerning the deed. On arriving, I laid down upon the lounge, near my father and mother, and slept for some time—until near morning—on awaking I left the house and met several persons coming towards it. I do not recollect who I had informed of the deed previous to this. As they approached me what I had been doing. I told them it was none of their business. Part of the company held me while a couple of them went to the house, and afterwards they took me to Porter's, where I was arrested. During the night, after the deed, I attempted to end my own life and thus close the tragedy. I afterwards went to my brother's house to kill him and his wife. I kicked the panels of the door in, but they had gone away."

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J. C. MEDILL,
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ILLINOIS MATTERS.

....A man named Michael Mahane, a brakesman on the Rock Island Railroad was instantly killed near Anawon on Saturday, by falling from the top of a freight car, while the train was in motion. His remains were brought to this city for interment.

....A grand wolf hunt was to come off at Grand Rapids and adjoining towns on the 14th inst.

CARD PLAYER IN LIMBO.—A gentleman from Tennessee arrived in this city a few days ago. His business was to initiate the good people of this city into the mysteries of the science of playing poker. He brought up in the calaboose sometime during the afternoon of Tuesday. He says he knows more about cards than any one else in the State of Illinois. If he expects to make his living by playing poker, he must let whisky alone. It will "throw him," sooner or later, sure.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

....A colored man named Henry Todd was arrested at Paris, on Tuesday of last week, for having killed Samuel Vanderwood, near Carlisle, Sullivan county, Ind., on the 15th of September last. He acknowledged the crime, and was taken back to Sullivan to be delivered to the proper authorities.

....M. S. Hinkston, who has been trading largely in stocks and lands for two or three years in Edgar county, has made an assignment. His liabilities exceed his assets several thousands of dollars. He had large amounts in his hands belonging to laboring men, who will suffer much by his failure.

....We learn from the Marshall *Illinoisan* that the trial of William Forsyth for the murder of Robert Ashmore in Clark county, in April, 1856, which took place in Crawford county, terminated on the 7th inst. in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He was convicted almost entirely upon circumstantial evidence.

News from Utah via California.

The Los Angelos *Star* (California) learns by the arrival of a Mr. Bell at that place from Utah, some important facts as to the condition of the Mormons. It says, under date of Dec. 8:

In case of resistance to the troops, there is every reason for confidence that Col. Johnston will force the passage of the *cannon*, and make good his advance on the city.

The force of the Mormons has been greatly over-estimated—almost every available man has been enrolled. In passing through the settlements, Mr. Bell found that the men generally had been called out to the mountains, and yet the whole force fell short of ten thousand men.

The winter had set in with severity. In the city the snow was two inches deep; and in the mountains, where the Mormons were encamped, it must have been from six to twelve inches deep.

The Mormon army was in a very poor condition—badly clothed, poorly armed, and with very little provisions.

The families are represented as being in a suffering condition—wanting in provisions and wood, the winter already commenced and the men all called off to the camps.

Prospectus of the

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For the Year 1858.

THE TRIBUNE AS A NEWSPAPER.

For people residing in the Great North-West, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE is the best paper published in the United States. It gives all the Eastern and Foreign news of any general interest to Western readers, and publishes besides an immense mass of intelligence, original and selected, collected from all the Western States and Territories. No Chicago paper rivals THE TRIBUNE in these respects.

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No care or labor is spared to make the Market Reports of THE TRIBUNE reliable and satisfactory. Subscribers may depend upon finding full and correct quotations of all the leading articles offered in the Chicago Market, based on actual sales, such as Grains, Meats, Live Stock, Vegetables, Lumber, Fuel, Groceries, Hardware, Land Warrants, Money Market, New York Exchange, &c.

But no other recommendation need be named than the fact that TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED copies of the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE are issued to subscribers residing outside of Chicago. Its mercantile circulation has doubled within eighteen months.

POLITICS OF THE TRIBUNE.

The Chicago TRIBUNE is a bold, earnest and straightforward Republican paper, devoted to the cause of Freedom, Progress and Reform. Believing that Liberty, and not Bondage, is the true principle of the American Republic, the TRIBUNE is enlisted in the service of the Right, Humanity, and the Constitution as its chart, and the immortal Declaration of Independence as its text-book, it contends for the principles declared by the unanimous vote of the Fathers of the Republic in Congress in 1776. It believes slavery or involuntary servitude is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," and is therefore hostile to its further extension, and opposed to its existence anywhere, without the just influence of the Federal Government is needed on the side of Freedom.

THE TRIBUNE sympathizes with that Protestant principle which recognizes the individual as a Free Agent—free before his own opinion on all questions. It contemns ecclesiastical interference at the ballot box, and looks with distrust upon the close political alliance existing between the two systems of despotism in America—Popery and Slavery.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE TRIBUNE.

A leading idea of the TRIBUNE is, that Labor being the foundation of National prosperity, should be free, honored and rewarded; that the working man should be elevated in knowledge, virtue and independence. It desires more workers and fewer drones in the human hive; more industry and less speculation; it has no confidence in short cuts to wealth, and is opposed to Gambling—whether in real estate, stocks or cards.

The TRIBUNE is in favor of a National policy so regulating the Currency, and so fostering Industry, that the Farmer shall receive good, steady prices for his products, and the Mechanic constant employment at remunerative wages, and the Merchant a fair profit upon his capital, risk and services. It will continue to wage a war of extermination against all "Wild Cat" currency and banking schemes having for their object the evasion of our laws or the defrauding of the people.

The TRIBUNE is pledged to work for a radical reformation of the prevailing financial system which every few years imbues the currency and credits of the country, thereby causing the people to plunge recklessly into debt; which attaches fictitious and delusive values upon property, persuading men that they are millionaires, when really impoverished, and then suddenly contracting upon a panic-stricken community, crushing tens of thousands in hopeless bankruptcy, throwing hundreds of thousands of laborers out of employment, and crippling the business and prosperity of millions—for the sole benefit of the vendors of bank notes and the followers of Shylock. Against the continuance of such a financial system the TRIBUNE will ever lift its voice and influence, until a reform is instituted.

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ed," Jos. Maxfield, Ass't Sec'y.

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Legal Notices.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
March Term, A.D. 1858.

Peter J. Winje vs. Ole Peterson.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Ole Peterson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the said County Circuit Court, dated the 24th day of January, A.D. 1858, at the suit of the said Peter J. Winje, for and against the estate of the said Ole Peterson, for the sum of one hundred and ten 71-00 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Ole Peterson, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the south-east quarter of Section twenty-one (21), Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, A. D. 1858, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, may be declared to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
A. LEDEN, Pl'ff's Att'y. Jal8-4w$22

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Augustus C. Shelton and Byron Tuttle vs. John O. Butler.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said John O. Butler, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 23d day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Augustus C. Shelton and Byron Tuttle, and against the estate of the said John O. Butler, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John O. Butler, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, may be declared to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Bentley & Sanger, Pl'ff's Att'y. Ja16-4w$18

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Artemus Carter vs. Frank Valli and John Chappell.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Artemus Carter, and against the estate of the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, for the sum of five hundred dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of five hundred dollars and costs, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ff's Att'ys. Ja16-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
MARCH TERM, A.D. 1858.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third day of February, A.D. 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described premises, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois aforesaid, or so much of said real estate as may be necessary to make the money and interest actually due to said complainants, and the costs to be taxed; to wit: Lots numbered one (1) and four (4) in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustees' addition to the city of Chicago, in the south-east quarter of Section twenty-one (21), Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
MARCH TERM, A.D. 1858.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third day of February, A.D. 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described premises, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois aforesaid, or so much of said real estate as may be necessary to make the money and interest actually due to said complainants, and the costs to be taxed; to wit: Lots numbered one (1) and four (4) in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustees' addition to the city of Chicago, in the south-east quarter of Section twenty-one (21), Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
MARCH TERM, A.D. 1858.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third day of February, A.D. 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described premises, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois aforesaid, or so much of said real estate as may be necessary to make the money and interest actually due to said complainants, and the costs to be taxed; to wit: Lots numbered one (1) and four (4) in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustees' addition to the city of Chicago, in the south-east quarter of Section twenty-one (21), Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County.—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
January Term, A.D. 1858.

Edward Hollowayer, by Henry Bonnemeyer, his guardian, vs. Charles Abbott, Henry Abbott, Henry Abbott, Jr., Thomas Abbott, Frederick Longnecker, Jr., and Frederick Longnecker, Sr.—Bill for Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the first Monday in February, A.D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county and State, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, being all of the premises described in said complaint, and the remaining three-fortieths in three equal annual instalments, payable in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, interest instalments to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises sold.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

George Frisbee and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Isham, Benjamin M. Ogden, Franklin Hallenwell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wm. B. Ogden, Wesley Sumner, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Y. Mitchell, and Joseph H. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court, made on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all the right, title and interest of Charles Cowan, deceased, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of Section thirty-six (36), in Township forty-one (41) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County.—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
January Term, A.D. 1858.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, may be declared to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ff's Att'ys. Ja16-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
MARCH TERM, A.D. 1858.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, may be declared to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ff's Att'ys. Ja16-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
In Chancery.

George A. Keen and Spencer Bush, vs. Hugh Doherty and William J. Henry.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 23d day of November, A.D. 1857, at the suit of the said George A. Keen and Spencer Bush, against the estate of the said Hugh Doherty and William J. Henry, for the sum of two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and interest, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said William J. Henry, shall personally or by attorney be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook county, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said George A. Keen and Spencer Bush, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ff's Att'ys. Ja16-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
MARCH TERM, A.D. 1858.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, may be declared to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ff's Att'ys. Ja16-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

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WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ff's Att'ys. Ja16-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

Marcellus B. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, vs. Jeremiah N. Russell.—Attachment.

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WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ff's Att'ys. Ja16-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
In Chancery.

George A. Frisbee and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Isham, Benjamin M. Ogden, Franklin Hallenwell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wm. B. Ogden, Wesley Sumner, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Y. Mitchell, and Joseph H. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court, made on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all the right, title and interest of Charles Cowan, deceased, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of Section thirty-six (36), in Township forty-one (41) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
In Chancery.

Conrad Hollowayer, by Henry Bonnemeyer, his guardian, vs. Charles Abbott, Henry Abbott, Henry Abbott, Jr., Thomas Abbott, Frederick Longnecker, Jr., and Frederick Longnecker, Sr.—Bill for Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the first Monday in February, A.D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county and State, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, being all of the premises described in said complaint, and the remaining three-fortieths in three equal annual instalments, payable in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, interest instalments to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises sold.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.

George W. Prince and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Isham, Benjamin M. Ogden, Franklin Hallenwell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wesley Sumner, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Y. Mitchell, and Joseph H. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court, made on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1858, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all the right, title and interest of Charles Cowan, deceased, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the north-west quarter of Section thirty-six (36), in Township forty-one (41) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.

JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

George A. Frisbee and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Isham, Benjamin M. Ogden, Franklin Hallenwell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wesley Sumner, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Y. Mitchell, and Joseph H. Woodworth.

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JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

George A. Frisbee and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Isham, Benjamin M. Ogden, Franklin Hallenwell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wesley Sumner, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Y. Mitchell, and Joseph H. Woodworth.

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JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
In Chancery.

George A. Frisbee and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Isham, Benjamin M. Ogden, Franklin Hallenwell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wesley Sumner, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Y. Mitchell, and Joseph H. Woodworth.

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JOHN K. PALMER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
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MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.

George A. Frisbee and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Isham, Benjamin M. Ogden, Franklin Hallenwell, Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wesley Sumner, Wm. Stuart, Wm. Y. Mitchell, and Joseph H. Woodworth.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
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Chicago, January 23d, 1858. Ja23-4w$20

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas